#### PRAYING FOR ADJOURNMENT. ing of the act. No other action could have been taken

ANXIETY OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

THE MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE HAS COMMITTED

#### ENOUGH BLUNDERS ALREADY. FET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, May 13.—A leading topic of dis-gustion among Democratic Representatives these days is the probable date of adjournment. All of them giad if it could take place before the meet ing of the Democratic National Convention, in order to make their catalogue of blunders as short as possibut most of them realize that that is out of the question, and would be happy to compromise on July 15. Some of the older and more experienced members do not hope that the seaston will end before the middle of August or 1st of September, and consequently they feel thoroughly discouraged. The history of the session thus far has been one of mistakes and wasted opportunities, so far as the majority is concerned, and many Democrats fully realize it. In conversation with Tribune correspondent to day, one of them said :

At the outset I had grave fears in regard to the effect of our unwieldy majority upon the morale and prospects of our party, and those fears have been more then tustified. It would have been bad enough if on majority could have held together. At the very be ing, in fact, before the House was organized, the majority split into two nearly equal factions on the Speakership question, and the fight was so bitter that wounds have refused to heal. The majority ha een virtually without a leader, and has been placed at serious disadvantage on that account. plenty of brigade and division commanders, but do not m to have any man capable or willing to take command of the army. Our efforts have been wasted and our energies misdirected. Speaker Crisp's unwillingness to interfere with the chairmen of the various committees in the direction and management of the business of their committees, while praisworthy in one sense, has been highly unfortunate in another sense—especially as Mr. McMillin, to whom he intrusted the nominal leadership on the floor, has falled to exhibit the ability, industry and energy required in that difficult place."

East is it not true that the members of the majority themselves are mainly responsible for what you regard as the present gloomy and unfortunate state of affairs?" the correspondent ventured to suggest.

"Yes, that is undoubtedly true," was the reply The fact is that the majority was so big, and con tained so many elements of contrariness, that the present result was probably inevitable. The majority has acted very much like a young and inexperienced man, who unexpectedly comes into session of a fortune, the income of which is sufficient for all his legitimate wants and desires. Instead of making safe investments and depending on his income, however, he enters upon a career of profligacy-puts a part of his capital in a yacht, establishes a racing stud, 'plunges' on the racetrack, and at the end of a year finds himself too poor to pay his tailor and bootmaker, and without credit. His predicament is not much worse than that in which the majority of the House of Representatives is in danger of finding itself at the end of the session. In a period of less than six months we have squandered all the capital with which we began the session and are rapidly losing our credit. If the session lasts until September the majority will be likely to find itself uppers,' so to speak, in my humble opinion.

"Just look at it," he continued. "We promised to revise the tariff-to pass a bill which would show the country that we meant what we said when we denounced the McKinley tariff and reciprocity; and we have contented ourselves with a few feeble attempts at hole punching. This popular policy has contempt. We denounced subsidie and bounties, and I am not aware that we have passed or even attempted to pass a bill against either. We promised to pass a bill for the free and unlimited promised to pass a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and after going just far enough to show that a majority wanted to redeem the promise, we funded. We pledged ourselves to economy and assured the country that we would rebuke by our active wild and reckless extravagance of the 'fillion Congress.' I believe we have saved a few dollars on soap at the Military Academy and fuel at the National Museann, but we have passed the biggest, most profilents River and Harbor bill ever known, and the sum total of our appropriations to date exceeds that of the first session of the 'Billion Congress' for the same purposes. And so it goes. We have done and are doing the very things which we ought not to have done and have left undone the things which we were pledged to do. I wish that it were possible for Congress to adjourn to-morrow. In my opinion, every day that we stay in session diminishes the prospect of the election of a Democratic President, if Indeed any such prospect remains."

#### A PECULIAR WAR CLAIM. THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF MAJOR SIBLEY WANT ROYALTIES ON HIS TENT.

Washington, May 13 (Special).—The House spent the day in a vain effort to pass a bill to provide for the adjudication by the Court of Claims of a private bill which possesses some unusual and extraordinary features. The claim arose from a contract between the Government and Major Henry H. Sibley, of the Under this contract Sibley was to receive a royalty of \$5 on each tent of the Sibley patent manufactured by the Government prior to January 1, 1859, and thereafter until notice of the termination of the con tract should be given. Major Sibley received about \$18,000 in royalties before he threw up his commission in the Army of the United States on May 13, 1861, and entered the Rebel Army, in which he served during the war. The tent continued to be manufactured and used to some extent during the war, and Major Sibley naturally received no notice of the termination of his contract, as he was in arms against the Government. He received a pardon in 1867 from President Johnson, and his political disabilities were removed by Congress; but it was not until after Mr. Cleveland became President that Major Sibley applied to Congress for payment on account of the tents manufactured under his patent while he

was in the Rebel Army. He died in August, 1886, and

the claim has since been prosecuted in the names of

his legal heirs.

maintained that the wife of Major Sibley was loyal to the cause of the Union throughout the war. It is true that she left Brooklyn, where she was living at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and with her children joined her husband at New-Orleans four or five months after the first battle of Bull Run and remained with him in the South until a few weeks before the surrender of General Lee, when she returned to Brooklyn with her children. They were a daughter eighteen or nincteen years of age and a son not yet fifteen year old at that time. In the words of her affidavit in support of the claim, "neither of the said two children was guilty of, nor capable of being guilty of, disloyalty to the Government of the United States," although they had been with their parents in the Confederace during the war, and their father was an officer in the Confederate Army. The claim is therefore based of the asserted loyalty of the widow and children of man who was notoriously and actively distoyal, and is for one-third of the amount which Major Sibley would bave received if he had remained loval. It is the "widow's third" and amounts to \$37,700. If the claim should be allowed and paid on this ground it would establish a precedent which would open the door for the payment of Southern war claims of every description, amounting to untold millions.

The House voted on three propositions to-day. The first one was to refer the sibiey claim to the Court of Claims simply for an investigation of the facts and report to Congress. This was reported by a vote of 80 year to 134 mays. A substitute for the original bill (which provided for the payment of the claim without investigation), ordering the claim to be sent to the Court of Claims for adjutication, and thus giving it status as a loyal claim, was then adopted by a vote of 156 to 41. Of course the Southern Democratis were solid on this vote and their Northern brethren stood by them. A motion to recommit the bill was then rejected by 23 yeas to 151 nays. The Republicans then decided that it was time to call a halt and they did so. The bill consequently did not pass the House to-day. The House voted on three propositions to-day

WITNESSES BEFORE THE RAUM COMMITTEE. Washington, May 13.-The first witness called before

the Raum investigating committee this morning was W. H. Scudder, a principal examiner of the Pensio His particular duty was to pass upon applications to make claims special. With probably tw three exceptions, a satisfactory showing has always been required as to the claimant's extreme poverty and dependence, illness of a grave character, or other exceptional conditions which took it out of the ordinary class. In these two or three cases General Raum had simply made a notation on the case, instructing the witness to make it special. It had been deemed sufficient if a member of Congress said he knew of his own knowledge that the claimant's case was an excep

Dr. Ingram took the stand and stated, in reference to the W. W. Dudley case, that he had learned since yesterday that a few days before the Dudley claim was owed Commissioner Tunner had made a ruling to

the effect that an ampuration near the knee joint should be regarded as "at the knee" within the mean-When Travelling the on every trip title of Syrup of Figs. as it acts most pleasantly and tively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing tively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing itself, and acts and other forms of sixtness. For sale come and thought by all leading druggists.

ruling.

W. B. Shaw, the chief of the finance division, was called, and said that after the act of August 4, 1886 had been passed, Commissioner Black, who was de strous that the beneficiaries under the act should be paid with as little delay as possible, had directed that these cases be sent to the finance division and the these cases be sent to the finance division and the necessary action taken upon the evidence already on ide. This could be done, as a large number of the claimants under this act were already on the rolls. When the examiner reached the Dudlay claim he expressed to his chief the oplinion that it did not come within the scope of the act, and declined to approve it. He theraupon sent the papers in the case to Commissioner Tanner's desk, with his objections to allowing it. The record was subsequently returned to the division that the claim be allowed.

At noon the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

n the Dudley case than was taken, in view of this

THE ELLIS ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS. SPICY LETTER FROM SECRETARY FOSTER TO CHAIRMEN CHANDLER AND STUMP.

Washington, May 13 .- Secretary Foster has written the following letter to Senator Chandler and Representative Stamp, chairmen of the joint committee investigating the Ellis Island improvements:

I have received and read your communication of April 22, relating mainly to the opinion of the Attorney-General, in which he afterns the legal authority of the True my Department to use a portion of the head money for the construction and equipment of an immigrant land-ing station on Ellis Island.

While both the substance and spirit of your letter are occasion for profound surprise, a reasonable regard for those proprieties which usually characterize corfor those proprieties which usually characterize cor-respondence on public questions between officials repre-enting different branches of the Government will protec-me against any temptation to adopt a similar tone, and thereby to double the occasion for astonishment and re-

Your letter appears to express disapproval of an offictal act of that officer, in giving to me his construction of a statute that I am called upon to administer; and yet do not seem to disagree with the Attorney-General you do not seem to disagree with the Attorney-General his conclusions, as I gather from the sentence: "This or mittee have never expressed the opinion that the penditures from the head money were absolutely is gal." Doubless the Attorney-General would have be gal." Doubless the Attorney-General would have begratified if your expression of approval had been mo
definite and you had seen fit to use some other wer
qualifying "illegal" than that used by you. Upon reflection, perhaps you will conclude that the phrase "alsclutely filegal" is somewhat nebulous. It conveys
the mind of the ordinary reader the same impression that the miss of the reading of a 'tolerably good egg."
the receives upon reading of a 'tolerably good egg."
wholly" and "positively" are synonymes for "absolutely the Attorney-General will be then doubtless the Attorney-tieneral will be pleas to know that you agree with him so far to eav that the expenditures referred to were only a little "illegal," and that at the worst only "uncertainly illegal.
This will doubtless be as gratifying to him as the know. dge of that new canon of interpretation of statutes that ou favor me with, namely, that the meaning of a statute is to be ascertained by facts, many of them occurring

is to be ascertained by facts, many of them occurring after its enactment.

With reference to the inquiry as to "whether I com-municated to the Attorney-General the seven groups of facts recapitulated by you," I have the honor to say that

I did not.

Referring to your desire to have the "whole series of facts communicated to the Attorney-General" with the request that "he will state whether or not they modify his local epinion." I submit is a matter of personal curisity with which I have no concern whatever. Doubtless the Attorney-General will make appropriate reply the intervention or selicitation of the head of the Treasury

You further say: "We also desire his opinion and your own (mine) not only as to technical meaning of the clause in the act of March 3, 1891, but," etc. You doubt excuse me if I modestly decline to give you such opinion. I am not a lawyer, and hence it would seem to be indeficate for me to intrude my opinion of

the technical meaning, etc., of the statute referred to.

You ask my opinion "also in a larger sease whether the
actions of the Treasury Department from first to last in
connection with the Ellis Island improvement have shown a
wise and competent administration of public affairs, which opinion we shall take pleasure in submitting to the com-mittee." It must be known to you that very much of what has been done in connection with the Ellis Island improveent was inaugurated prior to my becoming Secretary the Treasury; that all that has been done since has be-done under the immediate supervision of the supervision architect and an efficient and trusted officer of the Trensury Department, Assistant Secretary Nettleton. I am not fa-miliar with all of the details of the various improvement. on Eilis Island and in connection with the administra made on Fitts Island and in tion of the immigration business and procuring facilities for doing this business, and I cannot state "whether from first last" each and every detail would have been approved by me, and I can state, as you well know, that in a 'large cense' I am, as Secretary of the Treasury, responsible to what has been done; that in the main I believe it to have been well and wively done, and that this work will remain as an evidence of the wisdom and humanity of this Government long after the criticism that has assailed it has passed from the public mind. Respectfully yours, CHARLES FOSTER, Secretary.

THE SENATE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

A NET INCREASE OF ABOUT \$1,100,000 OVER THE

HOUSE MEASURE. Washington, May 13 .- As the result of much preliminary work while the River and Harbor bill was ending in the House, the Senate Com nerce was able to-day to report the bill back to the nate with all the amendments which it regards as necessary. It has increased the total of the House bill by \$1,981,143 and made decreases to the of \$658,000, making the net increase \$1,123,143 and the total of the appropriation made by the Mil as reported to the Senate 822,470,118. Perhaps the most important changes made were the addition of four contract sections which will replace yearly appropriations made by the House. These are as follows Lower Missourf, from the mouth to Sioux City, where the first appropriation of \$800,000 is reduced to \$750,000, but a provise is added that contracts may be made for the same amount yearly for three years from July 1, 1893. There is a similar contract provision in the case of the St. John's River, Florida the annual expenditure being limited to \$400,000; for the Great Kanawha., W. Va., where the aggregate of the contract is not to exceed \$1,300,000, and for the boat railway at the Dailes, Oregon, where the total contract expenditure is not to exceed \$2,850,000. All of the appropriations for harbors on the Mississippl River are stricken out, but the general appropriation for the improvement of the river was increased by \$250,000. There was a general reduction of all appropriations in cases where contracts were authorized to be made for the completion of the work.

Among the additions made by the Senate Committee

Harbors, Connecticut—Duck Island, \$5,000; Cos. \$7,000 (new). New-York—Jamaica lay, \$9,490. Rivers: Connecticut—Thanes, \$10,000; Mystic, \$5,000; Saugatuck, \$7,000. New-Jersey—Passaic, \$10,000.

Appropriations made by the House were by the following amounts: Euffalo, N. Y., \$75,000; Hudson River, \$50,000; Harlem River, \$75,000; Raritan Bay, N. J., \$20,000; Mississippi River, head of passes to mouth of Ohio, including harbors, \$195,000; Missouri River, mouth to Stoux City, \$50,000.

Senator Frye, chairman of the committee, submitted a detailed report on the bill, showing the requirements and cost of the approved projects and the amount and quality of commerce that will be benefited by the act. The report asserts that the development of transportation methods and facilities has been a most important factor in the advance of American civilization and general prosperity. It is clearly shown by statistics, says the report, that the lowest freight rates are found upon railroads most subject to water competition, and that these rates ascend and decline in conformity with free and interrupted navigation. A comparison of the European method of conducting these works of improvement with the American, the report states, illustrates the only extravagant feature incident to river and harbor appropriation in this country, namely, the insufficient amount and intermittent character of appropriations amount and intermittent character of appropriations here. So sharp has been the fieldst compatition within the last twenty years, the report says, that to enable the caprier by water to have even a small margin of profit radical chances in the construction of vessels have been made necessary. While twenty-five years ago a depth for ordinary harbors of from twelve to fitteen feet was ample, now depths of from twenty-five to thirty feet are required. This growth alone, the report states, should demand from the Government constant and sheadily increasing appropriations.

IN FAVOR OF SELLING THE LAND. Washington, May 13.—The members of the House Naval Adairs Committee who went to Brooklyn to In-spect the Navy Yard grounds have returned to Wasaington, and will recommend the passage of the bill providing for the sale of a part of the grounds, being of the opinion that the Government would not be injured, that navigation would be aided by the sale and the city of Brooklyn benefited.

NEW YORKERS WHO WANT THE LAW CHANGED. hington, May 13 .- A delegation from the New-York Chamber of Commerce to-day appeared before a sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee to

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have attained a world-wide reputation solely upon their superlative merits. They have many would-be rivals, but have never been equalled or even ap-presched in curative properties and rapidity and aftery of action. Let no solicitation or explanation induce you to

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N. Y. Times, Mar. 10, '92.

request that certain changes be made in the present Customs Administration act. The delegation included Mesers, Schwab, McKeever and Harriman, and their sire Is to have the law changed so as to permit the importers to gain casy access to the courts in cases of appeal and also to oblige the Beard of Appraisers, in hearing customs cases, to be bound by the rules of legal proceeding.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK INQUIRY Washington, May 13.-The House Public Lands Committee engaged in investigating the leases to the Yel-Park Association to-day heard President Pakes, of the Northern Pacific Rathroad, in regard to his knowledge of the shares of stock, amounting to \$5,000, which it was alleged were set aside for Russell Harrison. Mr. Oakes began his testimony by stating that the Northern Pacific Railroad had an in terest in the Yellowstone Park Association valued at 8300,000, and it also had indirectly a small interest in the transportation company. Regarding the stock et aside for Russell Harrison, Mr. Oakes stated that Waters had come on to Washington on business and he had been instructed while there to assist in getting the leases. Waters, however, had expressed doubt as to his getting acess to the Interior Department, but w sure this could be easily overcome by Russell Harrison, whom he knew; and in compensation for this Mr. Harrison was to have some stock in the company

Mr. Onkes testified that he had said that, if Mr. no objection to this procedure, he had none. Nothing more had been said about it until the letter regarding the transfer was received from Waters, in which he stated that \$5,000 in stock had been set side for Mr. Harrison.

In response to an inquiry by the chairman, Mr. Oakes stated that he knew Mr. Harrison well and on occasions that they had met nothing more than a mere exchange of compliments had passed between was confident that Mr. ignorant of the fact that any stock had been put aside for him. The certificates of stock for Mr. Harrison Mr. Gibson's signature, but at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors it was agreed not to issue them on the ground that the leases had been obtained without any difficulty and were merely a repetition of previous leases.

The witness was questioned as to a statement made by Senator Vest, in which the Senator quoted Mr. Oakes as saying that a man connected with the In-terior Department had offered him (witness) the charter of the mineral ralload in the park. Mr. Cakes denied having said so, and asserted that Senator Vest was misinformed.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Washington, May 13 .- The River and Harbor bill with amendments and with a report (as required by resolution of the Senate) on each item in the bill. Frye, the chairman of the committee, stated that the bill was one for two years and that no River and Harsession. He gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask the Senate to proceed to its consideration. Mr. Wolcott, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported the following bil's and they were placed on the calendar:

For the better protection of the public service. insure preference in appointment, employment and retention in the public service of United state reterans of the late war.

To provide for leave of absence to certain member of the Grand Army of the Republic during the encompment in the District of Columbia in September, 1892. The bill reported back adversely yesterday "t mote and encourage the display of the fing of the to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In Quay Introduced a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purchase of a site and the creefion of a mint in Philadelphia; and it was referred to the Committee on Public Bulldings and Grounds.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, May 13 .- The President to-day sent to

the Senate the following nominations: Frederick A. Bancroft, of New-York, Consul at Brunswick, Germany. Thomas F. Wilson, United States Attorney for

Charles E. Barnett, postmaster at Middletown, Ohio. Assistant paymasters in the Navy-T. II. Hicks, of Maryland; H. E. Jewett, of New-Jersey, and Z. W. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania.

ESTIMATES OF PENSION DEFICIENCY.

Washington, May 13. Speaker Crisp laid before the House to-day a letter from the acting Secretary of the Treasury transmitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for pensions for the current fiscal year of \$7,674,332, and recommending that the deficiency be sulplied by reappropriating that sum from the unexpended balance of \$8,534,079 remaining to the credit of pensions for the fiscal year 1891.

A letter from the Commissioner of Pensions shows that the total amount available for pensions for the months of May and June of the present fiscal year its \$19,137,440, and the Commissioner estimates that it will require \$26,811,772 to make the payments for these months. More than \$5,000,000 of the or last fiscal year, the Commissioner says, has been drawn from the Treasury on warrants by the Secretary and placed to the credit of pension agents, and was afterward deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States by these agents.

DEATH OF GARZA'S LIEUTENANT. Washington, May 15.—General Schoffeld received a telegram from General Stanley, commanding the De-partment of Texas, this morning as follows.

San Antonio, Tex., May 12.

Commanding officer at Fort Ringgold reports fight yesterday morning on Mexican side between detachment of Mexican army and forty handits. Ten of latter killed, among whom is Jalian Flores, who was Garza's

MR. LEAKE TO PRESENT HIS CHARGES.

Washington, May 13.—At the meeting of the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to-day Chairman Henderson called attention to the resolution introduced by him, at the request of Samuel F. Leake pany, of Philadelphia, asking for an investigation by Congress of certain allegations as to the pneumatic tube system, and opposition made theret, by the officials of the Postoffice Department. Mr. Henderson was instructed by the committee to have Mr. Lenke furnish the committee, in the form of affidavits, the charges he has to make against the postoffice people After these have been received Postmaster-General Wanamaker will have an opportunity to hape the papers before any action is taken by the committee.

#### AN ANTI-TRUST INQUIRY FAILS.

Chlengo, May 13 (Special).-For the present at lens I'ncle Sam's inquiry into the peculiar methods of the Stone and Coal trusts is at an end. The Federal Grand Jury today practically concluded its labors in this direction. No indictments were found and noth ing resembling a case against any of the officials involved was presented by the District-Attorney. The stone men told the jury that their business was not conducted in violation of any law, and the only object of the association of companies was to further social intercourse between the members and obtain better credit and learn the simpling of the dealers, etc.

## WHY IS THIS STREET NOT OPENED?

A complaint has been received by The Tribune the failure to open One-hundred-and-fifth-st, between the Boulevard and Riverside Drive. This is the only street from Fifty-ninth-st, to One-hundred-and-tenth-st, between those two great thoroughfares that has not been opened those two great thoroughfares that has not been opened, and within a block to the southward of it West End-ave, and the Boulevari have been built up with the best class of houses. Even in West End-ave., between One-hundred-and-fifth and One-hundred-and-fourth sts., house have been erected and others are being built on both sides have been erected and outers are earn sum to the street, and builders say they are anxious to build in One-hundred-and-fifth-st, as soon as it is opened. Complaints have been made to the Board of Street Opening and to the Corporation Counsel, but the street has not yet been opened. A number of property-owners interested in this matter are considering the advisability of bringing a suit against the city for damages, as they believe they have a good case

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WORKMEN ANTICIPATE THE LOCKOUT.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND LABORERS WILL COON

BE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. When the great quarries controlled by the Granite Manufacturers' Association of New-England close this afternoon the entrances to the yards will be boarded up, the tool-shops will be locked, and from 9,000 to 12,000 quarrymen, granite-cutters, tool-sharpeners blacksmiths and banker-men will begin an enforced term of idleness, which may last a week, six months, or even longer. The final action of the Granite Manu-facturers' Association last week and of the Quarrymen's and Granite-Cutters' unions on Thursday has left no room for doubt that the threatened "lockout" will occur o-day. Thousands of building and paving contractors and proprietors of monument works began to realize yesterday the seriousness of the situation that confronts them. In consequence of to-day's "lockout," probably not less than 25,000 men will go on strike or Monday, and before the week closes the number of men on strike may reach 100,000.

The New-York branch of the Granite Cutters' Notional Union at its meeting in Clarendon Hall, No. 114 East Thirteenth-st., on Thursday evening, decided to begin ordering strikes yesterday morning instead of waiting until Monday. The union ordered strikes yesterday on the addition to the Metropolitan Museum o Art, where the eccentric engineers and derrickmen folined the strikers. Strikes were ordered in the yards of Booth Brothers and Hurricane Isle Granite Company at One-hundred and-thirteenth-st, and Plezsant-ave...
on the Brooklyn water tower and on the memorial arch in Prespect Park. Several other smaller strikes were ordered, and the granite for the extension that is to be built on the Mutual Life Building was "tled up." On Monday the union will probably order strikes on the Grant Monument and on the new granite wall which is building in front of the house of William Foster, the glove manufacturer, at One-hundred and econd-st, and Riverside Drive. The granite for the foundations of the Grant Monument is being furnished the Union Granite Company of Friendship, Me. Strikes will also be ordered on Monday on the State Capitol at Albany, where 450 men will stop work: on the new Congressional Library Building in Washington, where 800 men are working; on the new Reading Terminal Building and on the Betz Building in Philadelphia. This is only a partial list of important buildings where work will be stopped. The result of the "lockout" will be felt when the buildings where work will be stopped. also in Kansas City, where several strikes will be ordered. In Chicago large quantities of gracite from the quarries of members of the Granite Manufacturers Association is being used in many new business buildings. The strikes will practically be a "boycott" on almost every quarry in New-England, for the association is strong enough to compel the smaller quarry

It is estimated that fully 10,000 men will strike in Every building trade will be involved. The decision of the derrickmen and ecwill compel hundreds of plasterers, bricklayers and others depending on the activity of the eccentric en-

Union was considerably excited resterlay by the state ments of members of the Granite Manufacturers' Asociation that German pavers would take the places of the strikers on Monday. Members of the committee refused to believe it, but the statement was repeated by members of the association. William McNair, of the "strike committee," said that if the places were filled by non-union men, the public need have no fear

At the offices of the Department of Public Works here is considerable speculation as to what will be with the contracts which are to awarded at noon on Tuesday for grantte-block paving in the following streets: Beaverst, from Pearlet, to Whitehullst,; Cortlandtst, from Broadway to Greenwich-st.; Church-st., from Vesey-st. to Pulton-st.; Pul-ton-st., from Brondway to Pearlist.; Duane-st., from Washington st. to West-st.; Canal-st., from Washingtonto Greenwich-st.; Reade-st., from Elm-st. to Centre-st.; Fourte-nth-st., from Third-ave, to Fourth ave.; Broadway, from Thirty-second-st, to Thirty fifth-st.; Forty-second-st., from Third-ave, to Eighth ave., and Fourth-ave., from Rowery to Thirty-second It was said yesterday that Commissioner Gilroy would see the contractors to-day and insist that the

complete their work at once.

It is probable that most of the work in the

meeting Monday morning at Clarendoy Hall. The members of the Granite Manufacturers' Association say that they will "hold out all summer if necessary. Worcester, Mass., May 13.-The gradite cutters all the yards of this city quit work to-day on their demands for 34 cents an hour. About 100 men are The yard owners announce their intention to to the last, and if any of them concede to the to cutters they will be unable to buy granite grantic cutters are from any of the New-England quarries.

Norridgeweek, Me., May 13.—In accordance with orders from headquarters, the local quarrymen's anion has given notice to the Dodlin Company that, unless wages are advanced 20 per cent and eight bours constitute a day's work, the quarrymen will shike tomorrow. The company refuses to grant either de-

Buffalo, May 13 (Special).—Every indication points to a strike by the Buffalo street-car emthree large ballot boxes which were filled with bal-lots by the drivers and conductors last night and each ballot is a vote for or against a strike. At the meeting to-morrow night the boxes will be opened and the votes counted by a committee of thirteen. There are 530 men employed as drivers and conductors. They now get 14 cents an hour permits a man to work a full year without being suspended, which puts him back to 14 cents again. The men will ask for 18 cents for the first three months and 20 cents an hour after that.

EFFECTIVE WORK AGAINST OFFENSIVE LIQUOR STORES.

Much earnestness was manifested last night at the regular monthly meeting of the West End Protective League, held at St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, of the work of fighting the granting of liquor licenses, and of closing barrooms riready in existence that are not only unnecessary but objectionable. Dr. A. W. Lozier, who presided at the meeting, read an interesting address on the work of the League, and on the different methods to be employed in fighting vice. He especially commended a recent editorial published Tribune on the subject of liquor licenses, and the League ordered a thousand copies of the address to be printed and sent to the city officials, and to the numbers of the organization and its friends. In the general discussion that followed it was shown that the work of the League had been effective, and that much good had resulted from its efforts. The part of the city covered by this association is bounded on the east and west by Central Park and the North River, and on the north and south by sixty-lifth-st, and Nincly-third st., and during the year eleven out of sixteen licenses for new barrooms that have been asked for were defeated. It was clearly shown that the Lysgue was feared by the fiquor men, and that it required the most powerful political influence to get any license that the League opposed. In some cases liquor men hat built expensive houses in order to get a corner barroom and then were compelled to hang out the sign "To let, for some clean business." Attention was called to the fact that at least five flo shops are licensed within 200 feet of the new public school in Amsterdam ave, and skryt-fifth st. that would be opened pext fall, and the members expressed a determination to see to it that these places did not get a renewal of their ilcenses. A resolution of sympathy for the work in which Dr. Parkhursi was engaged looking to the suppres-sion of vice was passed.

# Cancerous.

builds up the general health, and forces out the polson. Send for book on the Blood.

THE BIG GRANITE STRIKE.

and rail rates have also been advanced to the 20

centric engineers to strike with the granite cutters The "strike committee" of the National Pavers

of violence on the part of the strikers.

ment works near the large cometeries of many of the Eastern cities, including New-York and Brooklyn, will be at a standstill after Monday.

The granite cutters of this city will hold a mass-

PROBABLE STRIKE OF STREET-CAR EMPLOYES ployes in a few days. Locked in a safe for the first three months on the horse-cars, and 15 cents after that, with the promise of 16 cents af they have worked a year. But they assert that in order to save money the company almost never

THE WEST END PROTECTIVE LEAGUE,

similar to a Cancer. I tried verious remedies, but found no relief until I took Swift's Specific, which cured me entirely. I used 6 bottles."-(W. F. STEARNS, Alexander City, Ala. We have had a large number of cases of Skin Cancer

reported cured by the use of S. S. S. It is vegetable, SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga,

Blackwell's Bull Durham Has been the recognized standard of Smoking Tobacco for over 25 years. Uniformly good and uniformly first. Bright, sweet and fragant-we invite the most fastidious to test its peculiar excellence. Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, N. C.

ADVANCING SOME EASTROUND RATES. Trunk Line Executive Committee yesterda voted to advance the Eastbound rail rates on sixth class traffic to the basis of 25 cents 100 pound from Chicago to New-York. Grain, flour, and grain products are excepted from the advance. prominent outside of grain are nig fron and variou orms of manufactured iron and steel. It was largely to prevent complications with commodity tariffs or these goods, which were threatened by the reduction made a few days ago, that yesterday's advance wa

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

cent hasts on the same articles as are included in the advance the all-rall traffic. Eastbound freight rates to Boston and Interior New England points, made necessary by the recent recom-mendation of Commissioner Goddard that the "differ-entisis" allowed New-England traffic be reduced. No action was taken, except to refer the subject back to the freight committee for further detail work.

The new rates take effect on May 30. Lake

RUMORED "DEAL" OF THE HOCKING VALLEY. Rumors were in circulation yesterday that the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad was about to complete an advantagious "deal" with the Lake Shore, or the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and st. Louis road. The story could not be verified, but it is believed that negotiations are pending for a close traffic arrangement between the three roads. President John Newell, of the Lake Shore, was in the city, but he declined to say anything about the nego-tiations. Officers of the Hocking Valley road also declined to discuss the subject.

The proposed alliance would be of decided importance to the Lake shore and the "Big Four," whose lines intersect or tap the Hocking Valley system. It is generally understood that the directors of the Hocking Valley will to-day declare a dividend of 21-2 per cent on the preferred stock.

OHIO RIVER DIRECTORS ELECTED. Parkersburg, W. Va., May 13.-The stockholders of the Ohio River Railroad Company at a meeting here yesterday elected the following directors: Thompson, New-York; J. N. Camdel, Parkersburg; Horace A. Pratt, New-York; C. W. Walk, Philadelphia; O. H. Payne, Cleveland; S. W. Colton, Phila-delphia; C. W. Harkness, Cleveland; J. G. Fair, San

Francisco; R. H. Browse, Grape Island, W. Va., and mpson, D. B. Spelman and J. N. Chancellor, G. W. Thompson, D. B. Spelman and J. N. Chancellor, rarkersburg.

The election of officers was deferred. The gross receipts for the year were \$700,000 64, an increase over last year of \$123,055.

INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

Chicago, May 13 .- Abram Fell, of Buffalo, agent of he Wabash and Luckawanna Despatch, a fast freight line composed of the Wabash, Grand Trunk and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroads, was in dicted to-day for conspiracy by the Pederal Grand Jury here. The case against Pell is an outgrowth of the recent investigation which resulted in the indict-ment of every member of the stock yards fign of swift & Co., for receiving freight rate rebates from the Lackawanna. The evidence against Fell was the Lackawanna. The evidence against reli was supplied by a special agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission and is said to be convincing. This is the first case on record where the Federal laws covering conspiracy have been applied against a railroad official. The punishment is ten-fold more severe than for violation of the Interstate Commerce law. Conviction implies a fine of not less than \$5,000 impressessed at heat labor in the pentitudity.

or imprisonment at hard labor in the po-for not less than two years.

STILL AFTER THE SCALPERS Chicago, May 13 (Special).—It is probable that the ticket "scalpers" will again appear before the Grand Jury. The railroads which are attempting to get rid of the "scalpers" before the World's Fair are by no lary to return indictments in the case. They believe that they have a case against these men and intend, it is said, to persevere until some Grand Jury indicts. it is said the railronds have detectives at work buy-ing tickets from the brokers and obtaining the re-quired evidence.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND'S DEFICIT. Boston, May 13.-The New-York and New-England deficit for the March quarter, after paying the charges and preferred stock dividend, was \$529,834, against \$105,664 last Year.

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM. An all-day meeting of the Southwestern Railroad and Stamship Association at the Windsor Hotel yesterday did not result in the adoption of the agreement on the basis of not result in the adoption of the agreement. The dis-which it is proposed to form a new association. The dis-cussion of the complex problem will be taken up again this norming, when it is probable that definite results will be

THE CZAR'S GIFT TO CAPTAIN FINDLAY. Baltimord, May 13.-The magnificent gold tea ervice presented by the Czar and Czarina of Russia to Captain John Findlay, master of the Atlantic Trans-port liner Missouri, the bearer of relief supplies to Russia, has been in turn given by Captain Findlay to the Atlantic Transport Line Corporation. Captain Findiay holds that the service was given him as the representative of the company.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

THE TEXAS STORM NEARLY STATIONARY. Washington, May 13.—The storm has remained nearly stationary in Northern Texas, developing a tongue of low pressure toward Lake Superior, and has caused rain in the Ohio, Missouri and Middle Mississippi valleys. The clearing condition has moved to the Middle Atlantic Coast, and a second clearing condition has appeared on the Middle Pactife Coast. The temperature has failen in Colorado and Western Texas. It has remained nearly stationary in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and has generally risen elsewhere. The following heavy rainfails in inches) were reported during the last twenty-four hours: Corinth, Miss., 1.99; Bolivar, Tenn., 1.90. Washington, May 13.-The storm has remained nearly

FORECAST IN DETAIL FOR TO-DAY. For Northern New-England, generally fair; slightly

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Eastern New-York, light showers, preceded by fair in Rhode Island and Eastern Mussachusetts; slightly warmer, ex-For Fastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, showers Saturday afternoon or night; warmer; For Virginia and the Carolinas, generally fair; slightly

For Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana

md We tern Texas, fair. Por Arkansas, Tennes ee and Kentucky, showers. For Western New Yerk, Western Pennsylvania, West irginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsia,

howers.

For Minne-ota and the Danots, light showers.

For Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, showers; slightly cooler in Eastern Nebraska.

For Kansas, showers is the cost.

For Montina, showers in the cost.

River—The Lower Onto and Missouri will continue to rise; the Upper Ohlo and Missouri will remain about stationary; the Wabash will rise.

# TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS: HOURS: Morning. Night.

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure, as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Petry's Pharmacy. Tribune Office, May 14, 1 a. m .- There was more

Sept. 15, 1893 BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,

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FOLKS REDUCED.

Mrs. Alice Mapse, of Oregon, Mo., says; "My weight was \$20 lbs., now it is 108 lbs., a reduction of 152 lbs., and I feel so much better that I would be not take \$1,000 and be put cack where I was. I am both surprised and proud of the change. I recommend your treatment to all sufferers from obesity. Will answer all inquiries if stamp is inclosed for PATTENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL.

Harmies and with no starving, inconvenience, or but effects. For particulars address, with 6 cents in stamps. Dr. O. W. F. Sayder, McVicker's Theatre, Chienge, Ill. starting in the northwest, but working around to the south east and east, prevailed, and humidity increased from .70 in the morning to .82 in the events. The temperature ranged between 53 and 63 degrees, the average (57%) being 2 lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 2% lower than on Thursday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be warmer, partly cloudy weather, with a showery tendency.

OIL MARKET.
Oil City, Penn., May 13.—National Transit Certificates, opened 57c; highest, 574c; lowest, 57c; closed, 57c, Sales, 9,000 bbis; ccenanaces, 112,000 bbis; shipments, 00.110 bids; runs 73,195 bbbs.
1145burg, May 13.—National Transit certificates opened at 57c; closed, at 57c; highest, 57c; lowest, 57c.

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS. San Francisco, May 13, 1892.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED Is known at home and abroad as the "World's Greatest Pussenger Train."